

OWN

To **OUTWREST**. *v. a.* [out and wrest.] To extort by violence.

The growing anguish
Rankled so sore and fetter'd inwardly,
Till that the truth thereof I did out-wrest. *Fa. Queen.*
To **OUTWROUGHT**. *part.* [out and wrought.] Out-done; ex-
ceeded in efficacy.

In your violent acts,
The fall of torrents and the noise of tempests,
The boiling of Carybdis, the sea's wildness,
The eating force of flames, and wings of winds,
Be all out-wrought by your transcendent furies. *B. Johnf.*

To **OUTWORTH**. *v. a.* [out and worth.] To excel in value.
A beggar's book

Out-worths a noble's blood. *Shakefp. Hen. VIII.*
To **OWE**. *v. a.* [eg aa, I owe, or I ought, Ilandick.]

1. To be obliged to pay; to be indebted.
I owe you much, and, like a wife's youth,
That which I owe is lost. *Shakefp. Merch. of Ven.*

Let none seek needless causes to approve
The faith they owe. *Milt. Par. Left, b. ix.*

All your parts of pious duty done,
You owe your Ormond nothing but a son. *Dryden.*

Thou hast deferr'd more love than I can show,
But 'tis thy fate to give, and mine to owe. *Dryden.*

If, upon the general balance of trade, English merchants
owe to foreigners one hundred thousand pounds, if com-
modities do not, our money must go out to pay it. *Locke.*

2. To be obliged to ascribe; to be obliged for.
By me upheld, that he may know how frail
His fall'n condition is, and to me owe *Milton.*

3. To have from any thing as the consequence of a cause.
O deem thy fall not ow'd to man's decree,
Jove hated Greece, and punish'd Greece in thee. *Pope.*

4. To possess; to be the right owner of. For *owe*, which is, in
this sense, obsolete, we now use *own*.

Thou dost here usurp
The name thou ow'st not, and hast put thyself
Upon this island as a spy. *Shakefp. Tempest.*

Fate, shew thy force; ourselves we do not owe;
What is decreed must be; and be this so. *Shakefp.*

Not poppy nor mandragora,
Nor all the drowsy sirops of the world,
Shall ever med'cine thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou ow'st yesterday. *Shakefp. Othello.*

If any happy eye
This roving wanton shall descry
Let the finder surely know
Mine is the wag; 'tis I that owe
The winged wand'rer. *Craftsw.*

5. A practice has long prevailed among writers, to use *owing*,
the active participle of *owe*, in a passive sense, for *owed* or
due. Of this impropriety *Bolton* was aware, and, having
no quick sense of the force of English words, has used *due*,
in the sense of consequence or imputation, which by other
writers is only used of *debt*. We say, the money is *due* to
me; *Bolton* says, the effect is *due* to the cause.

6. Consequential.
This was *owing* to an indifference to the pleasures of life,
and an aversion to the pomps of it. *Atterbury.*

7. Due as a debt.
You are both too bold;
I'll teach you all what's *owing* to your queen. *Dryden.*

The debt, *owing* from one country to the other, cannot
be paid without real effects sent thither to that value. *Locke.*

8. Imputable to, as an agent.
If we estimate things, what in them is *owing* to nature,
and what to labour, we shall find in most of them $\frac{2}{3}$
to be on the account of labour.

The custom of particular impeachments was not limited
any more than that of struggles between nobles and com-
mons, the ruin of Greece was *owing* to the former, as that
of Rome was to the latter. *Swift.*

OWL. *n. f.* [ule, Saxon; bulote, French and Scottish.] A
bird that flies about in the night and catches mice.

OWLET. *n. f.* [bird that flies about in the night and catches mice.
Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and owl's wing
For a charm. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

Return to her!
No! rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse
To be a comrade with the wolf and owl. *Shakefp.*

'Twas when the dog-star's unpropitious ray
Smote ev'ry brain, and wither'd every bay;
Sick was the fun, the owl forsook his bow!
Dunniad.

OWLER. *n. f.* One who carries contraband goods. Perhaps
from the necessity of carrying on an illicit trade by night.

By running goods, these graceless owlers gain. *Swift.*
We understand by some *owlers*, old people die in France.

Tatler, N^o. 56.

OWN. *n. f.* [agen, Saxon; egen, Dutch.]

1. This is a word of no other use than as it is added to the
possessive pronouns, my, thy, his, our, your, their. It seems

OX

to be a substantive; as, *my own*, *my peculiar*: but is, in
reality, the participle passive of the verb *owe*, in the par-
tiple *own* or *own*: *my own*; the thing owned by, or belong-
ing to me.

Inachus in his cave alone,
Wept not another's losses, but his own. *Dryden.*

2. It is added generally by way of emphasis or corroboration.
I yet never was forsworn,
Scarcely have coveted what was my own. *Shakefp.*

Every nation made gods of their own, and put them in
high places. *2 Kings xvii. 29.*

For my own share one beauty I design,
Engage your honours that she shall be mine. *Dryden.*

It is conceit rather than understanding, if it must be un-
der the restraint of receiving and holding opinions by the
authority of any thing but their own perceived evidence. *Locke.*

Will she thy linen wash, or hosen darn,
And knit thee gloves made of her own spun yarn. *Gay.*

Passion and pride were to her soul unknown,
Convinc'd that virtue only is our own. *Pope.*

3. Sometimes it is added to note opposition or contradiction;
domestic; not foreign; mine, his, or yours; not another's.
These toils abroad, these tumults with his own,
Fell in the revolution of one year. *Daniel.*

There's nothing fillier than a crafty knave out-witted, and
beaten at his own play. *L'Estrange.*

To **OWN**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To acknowledge; to avow for one's own.
When you come, find me out,
And own me for your son. *Dryden's Cleonora.*

2. To possess; to claim; to hold by right.
Tell me, ye Trojans, for that name you own;
Nor is your course upon our coasts unknown. *Dryden.*

Others on earth o'er human race prelide,
Of these the chief, the care of nations own,
And guard with arms divine the British throne. *Pope.*

3. To avow.
I'll venture out alone,
Since you, fair prince, my protection own. *Dryden.*

4. To confess; not to deny.
Make this truth so evident, that those who are unwilling
to own it may yet be ashamed to deny it. *Tillotson.*

Others will own their weakness of understanding. *Locke.*

OWNERSHIP. *n. f.* [from owner.] Property; rightful possession.
In a real action, the proximate cause is the property or
ownership of the thing in controversy. *Ayliffe's Par.*

OWNER. *n. f.* [from own.] One to whom any thing belongs;
master; rightful possessor.

A bark
Stays but till her owner comes aboard. *Shakefp.*

Is it not enough to break into my garden,
Climbing my walls in sight of me the owner,
But thou wilt brave me. *Shakefp.*

Here shew favour, because it happeneth that the owner
hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years profit of his lands,
before he cometh to the knowledge of the process against
him. *Bacon.*

They intend advantage of my labours,
With no small profit daily to my owners. *Milton.*

These wait the owner's last despair,
And what's permitted to the flames invade. *Dryden.*

A freehold, though but in ice and snow, will make the
owner pleased in the possession, and stout in the defence of it.
Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 1.

That small muscle draws the nose upwards, when it ex-
presses the contempt which the owner of it has upon seeing
any thing he does not like. *Addison's Spectator.*

Victory hath not made us insolent, nor have we taken
advantage to gain any thing beyond the honour of restoring
every one's right to their just owners. *Atterbury.*

What is this wit, which must our cares employ?
The owner's wife, that other men enjoy. *Pope.*

OWRE. *n. f.* [urus jubatus, Lat.] A beast. *Ainsworth.*

OX. *n. f.* plur. OXEN. [oxa, Saxon; oxes, Danish.]

1. The general name for black cattle.
The black ox hath not trod on his foot. *Candem.*

Sheep run not half so tim'rous from the wolf,
Or horse or oxen from the leopard. *Shakefp.*

As you fly from your oft-subdued slaves,
I saw the river Clitumnus, celebrated by the poets for
making cattle white that drink of it. The inhabitants of
that country have still the same opinion, and have a great
many oxen of a whitish colour to confirm them in it. *Addi.*

2. A castrated bull.
The horns of oxen and cows are larger than the bulls;
which is caused by abundance of moisture. *Bacon.*

Although there be naturally more males than females,
yet artificially, that is, by making geldings, oxen and wea-
thers, there are fewer. *Graunt.*

The field is spacious I design to sow,
With oxen far unfit to draw the plough. *Dryden.*

The

OYE

The frowning bull
And ox half-rai'd. *Thomson's Summer.*

OXEANE. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

OXEYE. *n. f.* [Buphthalmus.] The whole face of the plant is
like tanfy; the flowers are radiated, and the most part pro-
duced simply; the flowers of the disk are separated with an
imbricated little leaf. *Miller.*

OXGANG of Land. *n. f.* Twenty acres. *Ainsworth.*

OXHEAL. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

OXLEY. *n. f.* [ox and fly.] A fly of a particular kind.

OXLET. *n. f.* The same with *oxisfly*; a vernal flower.
A bank whereon the wild thyme blows,
Where oxlip and the nodding violet grows. *Shakefp.*

OXSTALL. *n. f.* [ox and stall.] A stand for oxen.

OXTONQUE. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

OXYCRATE. *n. f.* [oxykrateos, oxykrat, Fr. oxy; and κρατω.]
A mixture of water and vinegar.

Apply a mixture of the same powder, with a compress
press out of oxyerate, and a suitable bandage. *Wiseham.*

OXYMEL. *n. f.* [oxymeli, oxy, and meli.] A mixture of vi-
negar and honey.

In fevers, the aliments prescribed by Hippocrates, were
pulsans and decoctions of some vegetables, with oxymel or
the mixture of honey and vinegar. *Arbutnot.*

OXYMOTON. *n. f.* [oxymoton.] A rhetorical figure, in which
an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to any
word. *Dist.*

OXYRRHODINE. *n. f.* [oxyrrhodon, oxy; and ῥόδον.] A mix-
ture of two parts of oil of roses with one of vinegar of roses.

The spirits, opiates, and cool things, readily compose
oxyrrhodine. *Flower on the Humours.*

OYER. *n. f.* [oyer, old French, to hear.] A court of oyer and
terminer, is a judicature where causes are heard and deter-
mined.

OYE's. *n. f.* [oyez, bear ye, French.] Is the introduction to
any proclamation or advertisement given by the publick criers
both in England and Scotland. It is thrice repeated.

OZO

Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,
Attend your office and your quality.
Crier hobgoblin make the fairy Oyes. *Shakefp.*

O yes! if any happy eye
This roving wanton shall descry;
Let the finder surely know
Mine is the wag. *Craftsw.*

OYLETHOLE. *n. f.* See OYLET. [It may be written oylet,
from oillet, French; but oylet seems better.]

Distinguish'd slashes deck the great,
As each excels in birth or state;
His oyletholes are more and ampler,
The king's own body was a famplar. *Prior.*

OYSTER. *n. f.* [oyster, Dutch; huitre, Fr.] A bivalve testa-
ceous fish.

I will not lend thee a penny—
—Why then the world's mine oyster which
I with sword will open. *Shakefp. Merr. W. of Wind.*

Rich honestly dwells like your miser, fir, in a poof house;
as your pearl in your foul oyster. *Shakefp.*

Another mass held a kind of oyster shell, and other bivalves.

There may be as many ranks of beings in the invisible
world superior to us, as we are superior to all the ranks of
being in this visible world; though we descend below the
oyster to the least animated atoms discovered by microscopes.
Watts's Improv. of the Mind.

Where oyster tubs in rows
Are rang'd beside the posts, there stay thy haste. *Gay.*

OYSTERWENCH. *n. f.* [oyster and wench, or woman.] A
woman whose business is to sell oysters.

Proverbially. A low woman.
Off goes his bonnet to an oysterwench. *Shakefp.*

The oysterwomen lock'd their fish up,
And trudg'd away to cry no bishop. *Hudibras.*

OZENNA. *n. f.* [ozena, from ozen, Fr.] An ulcer in
the inside of the nostrils that gives an ill stench. *Quincy.*

